

Year 2: Autumn - Mini Mappers

		Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features are man-made, physical features are those that would be there without humans (Y1 Aut) Rural means countryside; urban means towns and cities (Y1 Spr) While the school and community are at the local scale, and countries are at the national scale, continents are at the global scale (Y1 Sum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location is a point on a map. Place is the emotional attachment to a location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing how human and physical features can shape a place (Y3)
	Procedural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use directional language (not left and right) to describe and interpret directions. (EYFS) Recognise that drawings are not the same size of features in real life. (EYFS) <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a basic key to interpret and identify places on a map. (EYFS) Simple map (Google maps) (Y1) Draw a route on a map and label features in correct order. (Y1) Use and interpret 2 compass points (north and south). (Y1) Photographs of places in an oblique view (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw routes between locations on playground on squared paper using scale 1 square : 1 pace (or 1 metre, if pupils have learned this in maths by this stage in Y2). Draw a sketch map of a route with some approximate scale and features in correct order. Know that scale is used to show size proportionally. <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use and interpret 4 compass points (north, south, east and west). Give and interpret basic OS map symbols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw an object (trees in the tropical rainforest) to scale. (Y4) <p>Map skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use aerial photographs of places in a plan view. (Y2) Use and interpret 8 compass points (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW). (Y3)
	Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interconnections & change: Identifying patterns in the world around us (N3-4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiry & fieldwork: Measuring a route around our school site Enquiry & fieldwork: Use an enquiry question to conduct fieldwork on the school site. 	
	VCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: Where I live (N3-4) Space & place: The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: Location is a point on a map. Space & place: Place is the emotional attachment to a location, developed through character and identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: England and the UK are split into regions. Regions in England and the UK are split into counties. (Y3)

Year 2: Spring - Hot and Cold Deserts

		Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different countries in the world experience different types of weather (N3-4 Aut1) The North Pole and the South Pole are at the top and bottom of the Earth (N3-4 Aut2) Science: Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place (Y1 Aut2) Human features are man-made, physical features are those that would be there without humans (Y1 Spr) There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on (Y1 Sum) There are countries within each continent except Antarctica (Y1 Sum) The Equator is an imaginary line across the earth (Y1 Sum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weather is short-term. Climate is long-term summary of the weather conditions Precipitation is the fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail Deserts are places where there is very little precipitation Hot deserts have a very hot and dry climate Cold deserts have a very cold and dry climate Hot and cold deserts are found in all continents and vary in size Hot deserts are usually found near the Equator Cold deserts are usually found near the North and South Poles Features of a hot desert include rocks, sand dunes, oases, and small settlements. Features of a cold desert include mountains, ice sheets, and small settlements, including research stations. The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world; the Antarctic Desert is the largest cold desert (and the largest desert overall) Different animals and plants live in hot and cold deserts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: Adaptations of animals and plants in hot and cold deserts: Arctic fox, shrubs, camels and cacti (Y2 Spr2) Climate zones share long-term weather patterns. There are six main climate zones: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountains (Y5) Biomes are areas of the world that, because of similar climates, have similar landscapes, animals and plants (Y5)
	Procedural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science: Use a Venn diagram to classify items into two or three sets based on properties (Y1) <p><u>Map skills:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globe (EYFS) Simple map (Google maps) (Y1) Photographs of areas in an oblique view (Y1) 	<p><u>Map skills:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use satellite images (Google Earth) in a plan view. 	
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interconnections & change: Settlements are influenced by both human and physical features. (Y1) Comparisons: Identify similarities and differences between my local area and another place at the same scale (southwest Kenya) (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Identify similarities and differences between two non-local places (Sahara Desert and Antarctic Desert). Interconnections & change: Human features are often shaped by physical features Interconnections & change: Climate is long term weather patterns, a physical process, that can be influenced by human activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons: Explain similarities and differences (between human settlements around Etna and La Soufriere), using geographical knowledge.(Y3) 	
VCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: Space & place: There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica). (Y1) Physical processes: Physical features occur in nature and include river, forest, soil and hill. (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space & place: Hot deserts are usually near the Equator; cold deserts are usually near the North Pole or South Pole. Space & place: Case study: Sahara Desert & Antarctic Desert Physical processes: Features of hot deserts include rocks, sand dunes and oases. Features of cold deserts include mountains and ice sheets. Physical processes: The weather is short-term. Climate is long-term summary of the weather conditions. Physical processes: Precipitation is the fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail. Physical processes: Deserts are places where there is very little precipitation. Human processes: Human use of land depends on physical features. For example, deserts, where there is little precipitation, settlements are small. Human processes: Settlements are generally permanent. Some people live nomadic lifestyles, and do not live in a fixed place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human processes: Tourism needs to be managed sustainably, as it can have negative as well as positive impacts on an area.(Y4) Space & place: Space & place: Locating climate zones and biomes.(Y5) 	

Year 2: Summer - Rivers, Seas and Oceans

		Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are man-made, physical features are those that would be there without humans (Y1 Aut) • Key words: river, forest, soil, hill, shop, house and office (Y1) • The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland; their capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast (Y1) • Rural means countryside; urban means towns and cities (Y1 Spr) • Rural areas include farmland. This can be for either pastoral or arable farming (Y1 Spr) • Coastal areas are areas of land that are near to the sea. They can be rural or urban (Y1 Spr) • Features in coastal areas include beach, cliff, sea and ocean (Y1 Spr) • Science: Sustainability means meeting the needs of the people today, whilst meeting the needs of people of the future. (Y2 Spr1) • Science: Biodiversity is all the different living things in an area (Y2 Spr2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are all bodies of water. Rivers flow into lakes and seas; seas connect to oceans. • Rivers travel from highland areas (the source) to lowland areas (the mouth). • Physical features around rivers include valleys, mountains, hills and vegetation. • Land use is how land is used by humans. • Land use can be for economic uses, including farms, factories and leisure, or settlements. • Agriculture is the word used to describe the practice of farming. • The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. • There are five oceans in the world. These are larger than seas • The seas around the UK flow into the Atlantic Ocean. • Harbours are found (and ports can be found) where the land meets the sea. • Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses, the main economic use is trade. • Overfishing is damaging biodiversity in the oceans. • Sustainable management of fishing is needed to protect species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent (Y3) • A river has three courses: upper, middle and lower (Y5) • Comparing human and physical features around the rivers Severn, Mississippi and Danube (Y5) • The water cycle (Science Y4; Y5) • Improving the environment (Y6)
	Procedural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science: Use a Venn diagram to classify items into two or three sets based on properties (Y1) <u>Map skills:</u> • Globe (EYFS) • Simple map (Google maps) (Y1) • Photographs of areas in an oblique view (Y1) • Simple map (Google maps) in plan view (Y1) 	<p><u>Map skills:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerial photographs of places in a plan view. 	<p><u>Using map types:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use OS maps (Y3) • Use physical maps (Y3)
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparisons: Comparing features of urban, rural and coastal areas. (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnections & change: Overfishing is damaging biodiversity in the oceans. Sustainable management of fishing is needed to protect species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming judgements: Recognise that people have differing opinions about environmental issues (the issue of deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest).(Y4) 	
VCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space & place: The UK is made of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Y1) • Space & place: The capital cities of the four countries in the UK are London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland). (Y1) • Space & place: There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica).(Y1) • Space & place: Place is the emotional attachment to a location, developed through character and identity. (Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space & place: There are five oceans in the world. • Space & place: The seas that surround the UK are the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the English Channel. The seas around the UK flow into the Atlantic Ocean. • Physical processes: Rivers travel from highland areas to lowland areas. Physical features around rivers include valleys, mountains, hills and vegetation. • Human processes: Land use is how land is used by humans. • Human processes: Overfishing is damaging biodiversity in the oceans. • Human processes: Harbours are found (and ports can be found) where the land meets the sea. • Human processes: Agriculture is the word used to describe the practice of farming. • Human processes: Land use can be for economic uses, including agriculture, factories and leisure. • Human processes: Ports are places where goods to be traded are unloaded and loaded. • Human processes: Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses. The main economic use is trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space & place: The three longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, Thames and Trent.(Y3) • Physical processes: Water cycle: Evaporation from the air and transpiration from trees means that water vapour rises in the air. It condenses to form clouds and precipitation occurs when the clouds get heavy. Surface runoff is the flow of water overground; throughflow is the flow of water underground. (Y5) • Human processes: Land use around a river changes from the upper course to the lower course, because of how flat the land is and the features around it. (Y5) 	